NEW YORK LETTER.

SEASONS ON THE RIBLE IN LIGHT

the Solgwick Scandal-A Say Club Man peculating Boys-Honopolists of the Exchange-The Clubs and Married Mon.

Observations of the Richmond Dispatch)
NEW YORK, September 4, 1886.
There has been an earnest endeavor of late to produce comic opera in New York. The intention was more brilliant than the execution. Acting upon the mexplicable theory that the public are yearning for metrical tomfoolery, all the managers have gone in search of musical dramas. In fact, a drama without music is of no more account than an actress without wardrobe.

without music is of no more account than an actress without wardrobe.

The latest endeavor bore the name of "Josephine Sold by Her Sisters." It was done by the McCaull Company at Wallack's on Monday night. Mr. McCaull, I ought to tell you, steers as wide as possible from the native thing. He "fakes" the foreign article, to use the slang of the stage. He has one or two clever people in his company, and he whittles German operas to their shape and talents. By the time he gets and talents. By the time he gets through with them they are local bur-

The divertisements that he furnishes are sometimes funny in spots; they are seldom anything else. And, that being the case, it is never worth while to spend much time in writing about them. A BURLESQUE.

differs from the other recent attempt in this line by acertain audacity of theme. It is really a burlesque on the Bible story of Joseph and his brethren. And the selection will show to what lengths these comic librettists are driven in search of subjects. "Joseph" has long been the theme of a spectacular drama, but it was treated with some degree of reverence and was throughout a serious play. The affair at Wallack's puerile travesty, after the Parisian nodels of fun. That it will entertain, much less interest, rational people with any respect for the Bible is not for a ent to be thought of. It wasn't written for that purpose. It was framed like most of the twittering vaudevilles to catch the shallow minds of men about town; the demi-monde and the youngsters, gilded and otherwise, whose strong point is their wild contempt for everything but the giddy disdain of the moment.

NEW PLAYERS.

Two new players were introduced to New York by this pasquinade. One was Miss Louise Parker, of whom the public have heard a great deal in paragraphs for a moath. She succeeded in looking very pretty, in singing pleasantly and feebly, and in not acting at all.

Mr. Eugene Oudin, the new baritone,
was the other newcomer. His inability to do anything but sing showed how difficult it is to get musical actors

for these ventures.

Lawrence Barrett and Frederick
Warde both opened the same night in the legitimate drama, as it is still fondly called. They both had packed houses, to use another fond phrase, made up of the working-classes, who alone patronize the legitimate in New

If you want to see a deeply-interested and serious audience you must go to one of the big cheap theatres. If you want to see the gay and cares sneerers you must go to comic

The Sedgwick scandal has been temby the earthquake. Sooner or later, however, it is likely to reappear. Anytherefore prove interesting. Sedgwick must is tall and distingue in appearance and superclined in demeanor. You cannot call him be a process from the bucket-shops, the establishcall him handsome; yet he is a great favorite with the ladies. He dresses and acts like, and really is, a howling swell. He is a member of the tony Union Club, and trains in its set with a vim, verve, and vigor that would put many a younger man underground in a hurry. He was formerly a great friend of the fashionable and wealthy J. Hampden Robb, a State senator who has lately here abouted from the main line in been shunted from the main line in politics. Sedgwick is a hale fellow well met in society circles. He is a great diner-out, a judge of good wine, and a reckless poker-player. He is about forty-five years old. He came here from Boston fifteen years or more ago. He is one of the Massachusetts Sedgwicks, a family which equals in aristocracy the Taliaferros of Virginia, the De Saussures of South Carolina. the Munchalls of Kentucky, and the Livingstoes of Louisiana. Catharine M. Sedgwick, the distinguished authoreas, belonged to the same branch of the family. Arthur Sedgwick is a graduate of Harvard.

HOW HE WAS CAPTURED. He entered the army in the last year of the war as a lieutenant in the Twentieth Massachusetts. When only twenty days at the front his near sightedness led p into a knot of Confederates, whom he took for Federals. They have from the picket-line, and he spent the remainder of his term of service in Libby prison. At the close of the war he practiced law in Boston, and then drifted to this city. Meantime he married the daughter of Lucius Tucker-ried the daughter of Lucius Tuc York he affected journalistic work. While training in the ranks of so-ciety he locked arms with E. L. Godkin, and joined the staff of the Nation, a Pharissical weekly news-paper. While Godkin was away Sedg-wick flopped the Nation into the plat-ter of the Democracy, and ran it in Tilden's interest. The effect was dis-Tilden's interest. The effect was disastrous. The paper lost its circulation
and influence, and was finally merged
into the Weekly Post. Sedgwick followed Godkin to the Ereming Post.
He wrote mainly upon social topics.
Being well educated, cultivated, and
accomplished, he achieved a fair editorial reputation. After Cleveland's election, however, he returned to the practice
of the law. As a lawyer he was clearly of the law. As a lawyer he was clearly failure. He had no general practice in court. So little was it that very few lawyers knew him when he was ap-pointed special envey to Mexico. He was known more especially as a social America.

own Broadway without sleep, and, rith the eye of a hawk and the nerve f a sharpshooter, turn into Delmoni-o's and devour the largest and juiclest-corterhouse steak with a succulent

Sedgwick is undoubtedly indebted to his grandfather for his Mexican mission. His grandfather was a great chum of the grandfather of Secretary Bayard. Whether the story of his Mexican spree be true or false, he is fully able to fill the bill and to keep up his end in any bout with gilded youths in the halls of the Montezumas.

SCHOOL FOR BOY SPECULATORS. The Produce Exchange has what may be termed a school for gambling, which is, from the nature of the case, more or less of a school for scandal. The fail-ure of Harrison P. Grover is an interesting commentary on speculation at the Produce Exchange, and illustrates the poisonous effects upon some natures of constantly inhaling an atmosphere of speculation. Grover is about thirty-five speculation. Grover is about thirty-five years of age, eccentric, of small stature, yet something of an athlete, priding himself on his sparring, rowing, and fencing. He was about the smallest member of the Exchange, yet a veritable little fighting-cock. He was very shrewd, and kept himself well-informed on the outlook for speculation and yet he was tripned up at last, tion, and yet he was tripped up at last, after having made considerable money. He is a nephew of Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, a wealthy lady of Brooklyn, who lent him \$5,000 last winter, when he was in difficulties. He began his career in the office of C. R. Hickox as the in the wheat "pit." He succeeded for a time so well that he employed brokers to execute his orders, paying in a com-paratively short time nearly \$25,000 in commissions. He complained that the brokers, to whom he gave considerable business, sold him out without waiting an instant. When the end came he said: "I have tried to resist the temp-tation to speculate and cannot. I shall

leave at once and go on a farm in Cali-fornia." It would be well for others to A BOYS' EXCHANGE. In the old Produce Exchange building there was a room in which some fifty boys of from sixteen to twenty years of age, connected with various ouses, met to clear grain contracts or "ring" them out. They knew as much about the modus operandi of speculation as their employers, and soon rule; but the scheme looks very much put the fact to proof. It was not long before the boys began to hold calls tify and improve his broad acres, which twice a day, the same as their employ- eventually will come back into his ers. They traded only in 100-bushel lots; they settled the differences, rangout their contracts, traded "between calls by going around to one another's offices. d in most respects indeed closely imitated their employers. The one startling innovation was that they required no margin; they were still so young that they relied on the honor of the trader. Yet singular to say none of the

boys ever " laid down " on their conracts, and there was only one serious failure. This was when one of them announced his inability to meet his liabilities of \$35. He was not sold out under the rule, but a Pariah or a leper was not more despised or shunned than this youthful bankrupt was ever after. The boys all carried note-books in which to jot their transactions, just like their employers. One of them care-lessly left his book on a desk in his office one day and his employer happened to see it. Its revelations were astounding. Here was a broker in embryo who made the eves of his "boss" start out like those of a choked toad. That ended the boy's call. The alarm was sounded, and under severe penalties the juvenile option business was suppressed. When the new Exchange was opened, however, some of the boys who had

This trading by clerks is really pre-judicial to the interests of the employ-ers. A clerk having a large buying order to execute will buy on his own account before he executes his employer's order, or he will sell in contrary thus pocket an assured profit, or he can buy on his own account and then be invidious to point to any one mem-ber as the dean of the faculty in this tional law. college of speculation, but it seems un-deniable that the Hon. Franklin Edson I find one to be a case where the tax was one of the fathers of the optiontrading at the New York Produce

and Jones, it is stated, these gentlemen, it is further averred, being disposed to quietly attend to their shorts. There has latterly been a significant change in the export trade in wheat here. Until recently the exporters were in the habit at the close of each day of sending cable refusals on wheat to the other side—that is, giving European houses the refusal of the wheat at a certain price. These refusals were at a certain price. These refusals were accepted if the price advanced, and declined if the price fell off. Through refusals given recently on a rising market the exporters had their fingers pretty badly burned, and thereupon they stopped sending refusals. The European houses thought they could compel New York to come to them, and they held aloof from the market for four or the discounter that they have been supported to the sending four or five days, making a practical deadlook. It ended in a victory for

GOSSIP OF THE CLUBS.

ceipts and each day's losses, and each day as irrevocably lost that does not show a profit, "things are not what they seem," to quote one of Gilbert's felicitous lines. MAJORITY OF FAMILY MEN.

It is estimated that there are mor It is estimated that there are more family men in the numerous membership of the Union League Club than in any other in the city, and, excepting on Sunday, the spacious dining-room on the top floor here has been regularly as crowded as during the winter, when the bachelor habitues are back from their summer wanderings. There is a numerous married contingent in the Manhattan Club, which in the summer crowd its dining-piazzas overlooking its well-kept little garden, with a fountain that never seems to tire. Since tain that never seems to tire. Since the Lotos banished the speculating steward and runs its own restaurant (with Lawson, formerly of the Queen City Club of St. Louis, as su-City Club of St. Louis, as superintendent, by the way,) there has been a general rally of its members, and its summer has been large and profitable. The Union has always done a good summer business, but the hot weather of the past few days (which the weather reports indicate will soon let up now) has, as then said, depopulated all of the clubs. Club men find the menu at Coney Island and such resorts very bad, and those who do not go out of town his to some quiet roadside place where they find cooling breezes and privacy which induces them to enjoy the meal which under other circumstances might prove under other circumstances might prove very unpalatable. If there is any breeze moving at all, all the clubs are so clerk who had charge of his transactions in the wheat "pit." He succeeded for prove as pleasant loitering places as can be found, being free from the crowd and bustle of the public resorts. LORILLARD AND THE TRUXEDO

CLUB.

The restrictions imposed by Mr. Lorillard regarding the membership and routine at the Truxedo Club, which occupies his magnificent estate in New Jersey on the Erie road about thirty-five miles from the city, will probably condemn the enterprise to failure. Mr. Lorillard owned a domain of several thousand acres of forest, stream, and field; he has turned this over to an incorporated club (for a consideration. of course). His mansion is to be the club-house, the grounds are to be laid out into a royal park, members can like one to enable the owner to eventually will come back into his possession on the failure of the club for the reasons assigned.

[For the Dispatch.]

The Bondbolders Have Commenced Their Fall Campaign. Heralded by a loud alarum, which eems to have affected nobody but a few nervous and inconsiderate people, and only a few of them, the counse for the bondholders have commenced that series of coupon suits, which they have so frequently advertised, against the Board of Indemnity, and which are intended to intimidate the State's officers into a compliance with the unjust, illegal, and ruinous demands that stock-jobbing frauds and Federal judicial usurpation have been for some years attempting to enforce upon Vir-So far the movement appears to have

had but indifferent success. For months the State has been flooded with the bondholders' circulars proposing to sell their coupons, and endeavoring to tempt the tax-payers into their use by setting forth the liability in punitive damages of all treasurers who shall levy for taxes upon tenderers of tax-receivable coupons, and offering them the services of Mr. Royall "without charge" in ments which, by a curious farce, are allowed to do business when the horseor card-gambling resorts are raided by tain to have an impartial jury to try his case, that will enforce the law as the Court instructs it." But up to this date only thirty-seven plaintiffs have swallowed their hooks: people appear to have found out that they are baited with "the cutworms of the revenue," against which Judge Hughes warned circumstances. He can sell short for them some years ago. One of these plain-himself and then beat down the market with selling orders from his house, and on for the non-payment of \$2,734.20 of taxes; and one is a drummer, by name Cummings, who was arrested for not payadvance the price in buying for ing a license-tax in money. I throw out his employer. Brokers do this themselves in some cases and think on; and I omit Mr. Dulaney because I it is all right, and some of them suppose him with all his millions to be suppose him with all his millions to be even give their clerks permission to above the wish to make money by a speculate in the ring, but as a rule suit, but only to have lent his name to they are opposed to it. They are hood-others, who are using him to punish the others, who are using him to punish the winked by their clerks, and a college State for not following the line of confor practical instruction in gambling is duct which they and others of their what the Produce Exchange has become, or will soon become if more fusing to substitute the demands of earnest measures are not instituted to suppress the growing evil. It would ple, and the ethics of the stock ex-

due is \$150, for which rents are garnisheed and the damage claimed is \$100,000. With that exception the damsges claimed are in every case \$10,000, though the highest tax on the list is \$214.99-the lowest, \$8.51. These thirty-five suits show an aggregate tax demand of \$1,668.38, and an aggregate valuation, made by the parties aggregate variation, made by the parties themselves, of the property levied on, of \$6,583.83—an average of \$188.11—and a demand for damages aggregating \$440,000. If the coupons tendered have cost the tenderers 50 cents in the dollar, the aggregate gain to them, if they are forced into the Treasury, will be \$834.19; and the average of the tax due by being each \$47.67, the average gain or rating to each would be \$23.84. From this analysis it follows that thirty-five men, disparsed over sixteen counties and dispersed over sixteen counties and two cities of the State, claim damages running from fifty times up to nearly one thousand two hundred times the amount of the tax they owe, and sixtyseven times the alleged average value of the property levied on. The men who expect to get such damages must be incurably blinded by party spirit or cupidity. The demand is palpably ab-

surd.

As the case now stands, then, an offer has been made by the bond-holders and accepted by

character.

WHEN ME GOTTHEMISSION.

When Cleveland was inaugurated, Redgwick made a pull for a big foreign mission. He had strong many many and social backing, but he failed to secure an appointment. The backbone of the aristiccratic political element had been broken by these rows raised in the Democratic cump over the select on of Endicott, Phelps, and others of the old mobilests. Sed gwick relapsed into social life, and became what is known as a "club-rounder." While hishead was never steady under the influence of champages, his stometh was ever the select of many married men whose families are absent in the country take all their meels at the club, which they seldence, seepend or how many the humpers, his excesses never "phazed" to the right and the faller a

thirty-five men realize it or not, others see that for a pairry consideration they are playing into the hands of the endings of Virginia; and whether they see it or not, others see that the number of those who accept these conditions is to those who scorn them as 35 to 360, 000—one tax-payer in every ten thousand.

Shall snything be done to emphasize the public sentiment thus plainly exhibited, and compel this handful to bow to the majesty of the people? Last winter Mr. Pollard's motion in the House of Delegates to publish the names of all who should offer to pay their taxes in coupons was defeated by a small majority; some reasoning that such a course would infringe the rights of men who might choose to buy and offer coupons under the law; others that it would wear an air of persecution which might be turned to account by the bondholders. But now that the question is understood by all, and the eneral determination of the people is fully ascertained, it might be well to let the world know HOW FEW VIRGINIANS

there are whom either party spirit or love of gain can seduce into alliance with the enemies of their country. If that be called a suggestion of intimida-tion, I answer, Yes; and I ask what clse was the attempt now making to force the State's officers into compliance with bondholders' demands under threat of heavy damages?-and why should not this attempt be met in king?

Why should not they that sow the wind reap the whirlwind? Virginia is not without precedents for invoking the frown of public opinion on public wrongs; of which the most conspicuous case is found in the history

THE STAMP TAX. The right of Parliament to tax the

colonies had been deliberated from the days of William III. The most convenient mode of doing it was discussed in 1763, and a stamp-tax was decided on. "Nearly everybody," says Ban-croft, "who reasoned on the subject, decided for a stamp-tax as certain of collection, and in America, where lawsuits were frequent, as likely to be very productive." "A stamp-tax had been proposed to Sir Robert Walpole; it had been thought of by Pelham; it had been almost resolved upon in 1755; it had been urged upon Pitt; it was a part of the system adopted in the minis-try of Bute." In 1764 the colonies became alarmed at the parliamentary claim of a right to tax them without their consent. On the 22d day of March, 1765, the stamp act was passed: the policy was fixed. On the 30th day of May Patrick Henry moved and carried his resolutions against it; and "this is the way the fire began." New England could not be conciliated even by the offer of the whale fishery ; for Samuel Adams had impresed upon her that "acts of Parliament against the fundamental principles of British Constitution are void." On the 1st of November, the day on which the stamp act was to go into effect, the people in all the colonies had determined to discountenance it; and "there remained not one person duly commissioned to distribute the stamps." They had all resigned. On the 18th day of April, They had all 1766, the act was repealed; the King and lords being forced to yield to the good sense and love of liberty of the commons. The fixed policy was found to be a mistake. The colonies had beat the mother country. What Dr. Frank-lin said to Lord Granville had been found to be true : " They cannot force a man to take stamps who chooses to do without them."

ceipts, and every other form of written or printed paper attesting or recording a business transaction. It provided that no paper charged with the payment of this duty should be good in law or equity unless properly stamped. It imposed a penalty for not using them of £10 to £50. The penalties and for-feitures imposed were recoverable in any court of record or admiralty courtwhich latter " determined controversies by the rules of feudal and civil law," and without the aid of juries-having jurisdiction where the offence should be committed "at the election of the prosecutor or informer."
The hardship, and what we would now call the unconstitutionality, of this law are apparent. Like our tax-receivablecoupon acts, it was to be self-executing ;

like that, it fixed an oppressive tax on the people without their consent, and claimed the right to continue it against their will; it dispensed with juries directly, as the above acts do indirectly by giv-ing a Federal judge the right to pack the juries, as I have explained above; it gave jurisdiction to courts which had no right to it, as the Supreme United States Court has done in the cases in

resolutions read as follows:

"Thirdly. As the stamp act does absolutely direct the property of the people to be taken from them without their consent. expressed by their representatives, and as in many cases it deprives the British American subject of his right to trial by Jury, we do determine at every hazard, and, paying no regard to danger or death, we will exert every faculty to prevent the execution of the said stamp act in every instance whatsoever in this colony. And every abandoned wretch who shall be so lost to virtue and public good as wickedly to contribute to the introduction and fixture of the siamp act in this colony by naing stampt paper or by any other means, we will, with the utmost expedition, convince all such profigates that immediate danger and disgrace shall attend their prostitute purposes."

a Grayson, Francis Lightfoot Lee eather Smith, William Lee, ice Washing-William Brocken Wormley Car- Thomas Roane, Daniel McCarty, Beale, Jr., John Ashton, william Breut,

How far this precedent fits the case of the men who are now engaged in the attempt to fasten upon Virginia the ty-ranical yoke of the Federal courts and the crushing burden of an unjust debt— that is for others to determine. As for myself, having long seen in their conduct good ground to justify at least the exposure of their names to the public, I need not the example of the men who were ready to apply, and, in fact, did apply a heroic remefact, did apply a heroic reme-dy to a similar outrage. But I am glad to offer it to any who may hesitate as to the propriety of putting all such people under the ban of public opinion. One hundred and twenty years ago such a course changed the policy of a powerful empire by "awing into silence and inactivity" the men who were ready to sell their country for a few stamps. Has it lost its efficacy? Let us try it and see.

FRANK G. RUFFIN.

Live and Let Be! Live and let be! The Alpine heaven is bright:
Tired cloudlets sleep along you azure sea;
Soft airs steal by and whisper, faint and
light, Live and let be!

Live and let be! Is it not well to rest Sometimes from labor? Live as do the flowers? Bask in the sunshine, lie on Nature's breast, Not counting hours?

Not beeding aught but on the pale, worn cheek
To feel the warm breath of the murmuring pine.
And watch on many a rose-flushed hoary Heaven's glory shine?

To list that melody of tinkling bells, And hear old Echo in her distance weave Endless farewells?

Night, too, bath here her music, deep and of cataracts, solemn as an ancient psalm.

Whence the soul's fever, born in heat and throng,

Grows cool and caim. Grows cool and calm.

when autumn skies are troubled, winds are And trees are bare.

Then to renew the fight, the cause rewaken. Dare all the strife, the burden, and the pain, Rally the weak; the downcast, the forsaken, Lift up again!

And what thou doest then, in Peace begot ten, Shall show like Peace, her looks and tones reall. And, all the frail and faulty Past forgotten, Bring good to all.

Till then let nothing past or future yex
The untramel'd soul, 'mid Nature's freedom free;
From thoughts that darken, questions that
perplex. perplex.

Live, and let be!

The Speciator.

A. G. B.

ITCHING-PILES.

I began the use of your CUTIOURA REMEDIES when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of itching-likes that have been cured by the use, at my suggestion. of these remedies. F. N. MARTIN. ALL THAT YOU CLAIM.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM.

I have tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and find them all that you claim, and the demand for them in this section is great.

AUGUSTUS W. COLLINS.

COMMUNE REMEDIES are a positive cure.

for every form of Skin- and Blood-Diseases, from Pimples to Scrotila. Sold everywhere, Price: CUTICHEA, 50 cents; Scap, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$I. Prepared by the POTEKE BRUG-AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Care Skin-Diseases."

S.S.S

SCROFFILA OF LENGS REMEVED.

I am now forty-nine years old and hav

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable creatise on Blood and Skin Diseases maile free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY.
Drawer 3, Atlanta. Ga., or 157 west Twe
ty-third street, New York. se 4-1v

W. BILLUPS & SON, L. W. BILLUPS & SUN,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
1806 EAST MAIN STREET (under St. Charlee
BURIAL-UASES, SHROUDS, and FU.
NERAL CONVEYANCES furnished at all
hours. Telegraph orders attended to day or
night, Telephone No. 448.

mb 14-Su W&F

L. T. CHRISTIAN,
FURNISHING
No. 1215 HAST BROAD STREET.
BICHMOND, VA.
Telephones (Office, No. 68.
Corders promptly executed. Prices moderate.

JOSEPH W. LAUGE.
ORNER FIRST AND SHOAD STERRIS,
RICHMOND, VA...
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.
Everything first-class in the line and reasonable rates. Telegraphic orders give stompt attention. Telephone No. 871.

INVALIDS HOTEL AND SURGI-

This wiscoon. Y., is organized and skilfull staff of sighteen experienced and skilfull staff of sighteen experienced and skilfull staff of sighteen experienced and skilfull staff of the total and surgical skill in America for the total ment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvellous success has been schleve in the cure of all hasal throat and luming the cure of t in the cure of all nassi throat and innediaeases, liver and kiduey-diseases diseases of the digestive organs, bladder-diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood-taints and skin-diseases, rheumatism, neuragias, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fit), spermatorrhea, impotency, and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The care of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele, and strictures is guaranteed with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids Guide-Book (168 pages, which gives all particulurs, Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

* * * A disease of so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved inctudes we have been enabled to speedily and permantly cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphiet, references, and terms. 10 cents us stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sick-and billous-headache cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets."

WINSTON SHIRTS.

E. B. SPENCE & SON.

E.B. SPENCE & SON.

E. B. SPENCE & SON.

DIAMOND SHIRTS,

ONE DOLLAR

BALBRIGGAN HALF-HOSE,

SEVENTEEN CENTS.

E. C. VINCENT,

MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR

OF THE

FARM, GARDEN, AND ORNAMENTAL FENCE

-AND-

FENCE MACHINES.

Factories 1450 east Franklin Street, Rich-lond, Va., and Staunton, Va.

Section of Eague Standing

Section of Fence standing.

Diploma awarded by Virginia State Agricultural Society, Bichmond, 1885, for cattle, poultry-yard, farm-fencing, gates, &c., &c.

c., &c. Every man looking to his interest will ex-

Descriptive circular sent upon applica-

Fence also manufactured and for sale by:

Petersburg, Va.
R. F. & W. P. HILL, Barboursville, Va.
O. M. STYRON, 346 east Main street,

\$6 FOR A SET OF TEETH.

DENTIST, has removed his office to

110 EAST MAIN STREET.

HENNY C. JONES, D. D. S. ED. P. WRIGHT, D. D. S.

DES. JONES & WRIGHT,

DENTAL OFFICE.

915½ MAIN STREET, EAST.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

[ja 27-cod]

DENTISTS, 728 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
[[a 9-eod]]

JOHN MAHONY, DENTIST, OFFI

(formerly Wayt and Mahony),

C. H. McCowan, Assistant,

OFFICE: 625 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, Richmond, Va. Office hours from 8 A. M to 6 P. M. js 27-eod

WOOD & COWARDIN.

No. 407 EAST MAIN STREET.

emuss, municipals, at

RBB A BBB KE KK
BBB AA BBB KE KK
BBB AA BBB EER KK
BBB AA BBB EER KK ...

A positive cure for MALARIA, FEVER, and AGUE. Contains no Quinine Arsenic, or any metallic compounds. For sale by all druggists; 50 cents a bottle.

BODEKER BROTHERS, au 21-2m Wholessle Depot.

ENGLISH AND OTHER HAIR

BRUSHES AND TOOTH-BECSHES,

NAIL-BRUSHES AND DRESSING COMBS

HEALTHFUL AND ELEGANT TOILES

MEDICATED SOAPS, COSMETICS, &c., &c.

For sale by J. BLAIR,

1y 2 corner Broad and Ninth streets.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Final cure in ten days, and never returns
No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple reneedy free by
addressing U.J. MASON,
mh 31-cod6m 78 Nassau street, N. Y.

MINERAL WATERS.

FINE PERFUMERY.

ELIXIR OF

have removed their office to

EORGE B. & CHARLES L. STEEL,

P. O. Box 56, Richmond, Va. P. O. Box 4, Staunton, Va.

DR. W. H. TAYLOR.

DRS. GEORGE B. &

au 27-1m

SIYTY-SEVEN CENTS. E. B. SPENCE & SON.

DIAMOND SHIRTS,

ONE DOLLAR. E. B. SPENCE & SON.

WINSTON SHIRTS. Is it not well? Sweet, too, at wondering SIXTY-SEVEN CENTS.

Live and let be! It will be time enough Hereafter to resume the great world's

HEMORRHOIDS, BLIND, BLEED. ING, AND ITCHING.
POSITIVELY CURED BY CUTICURA.

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, an A warm bath with Criticus as Sax, as exquisite Skin-Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICUSA, the great Skin-Beautifier, and instantiated the second of the most aggravated case of Reining of the most aggravated case of Reining Piles This treatment, combined with samily doses of CUTICUSA RESOLVENT, the new Blood-Purifier, three times per day, to regulate and strengthen the bowels, overcome constitution, and remove the course, will cure Einine. Elecating, and Itching-Piles when all other remedies and even physicians fall.

ITCHING-PILES.

ITCHING-PILES.

I was taken for the first time in my life with Elind-Piles, so severe that I could hardly keep on my feet. I used various remedies for three weeks, when the disease took the form of Iteing-Piles, and growing worse. By advice of an old gentleman I tried the CUTICURA. One application relieved the tiching, and I was soon cured. I wish to tell the world that, in cases of Iteing-Piles, the price of the CUTICURA is of Lo account. From an unsolicited quarter. CONCORD, N. H. O. C. KIBBY.

SKIN Blem'shes, Pimples, Blackheads and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

ACHING MUSCLES RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE
by that new, original, elegant,
and infallible antidote to pain
and or pain, or bruise or strain, or cough
or cold, or muscular weakness but yields to
its speedy, all-powerful, and never-failing
pain-aileviating properties. At druggists',
25c.; five for \$i; or of POTIER DRUG
AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston.
se I-W(w).6Su

States Court has done in the cases in hand.

The precedent furnished by Virginia in this case will be found in full in the Life and Correspondence of R. H. Lee, volume 1, page 33 et seq. The following is all that I have room to extract: "Among the various methods which Mr. Lee took to prevent the operations of the stamp act the most prominent was to form an association for the purpose of deterring all persons from accepting the office of vender of stamp paper, and for awing into silence and inactivity those who might still be attached to the supremacy of the mother country and disposed to advocate the right of colony taxation."

Of the six resolutions it is only necessary to give the third, which sets forth the object of the association, and the sixth, which pledges them to protect any injured associator, just as the Legislature, by the Indemnity Board, pledges the protection of the State to any officer who carries out her instructions in collecting taxes. The two resolutions read as follows:

"Thirdly. As the stamp act does absolutely direct the property of the people to be taken from them without that cases in the last fitteen years with a learning mount of the last fitteen years with a law fitteen years with a law fitteen years with a law fitteen years with a learning mount had feed with co samption, and the dectors were all agreed in their conherts of the delication of the disease, I have employed to reverse all agreed in their onshers of the family on my mothers side of the house hand edd with co samption, and the distressing symptoms of that terrible disease, the agreed for the last fitted my honey mothers side of the house hand edd with co sampleton, and the distressing symptoms of that terrible disease, the was all that I obtained. I was undit of the usual methods, not only in my own case, but in the treatment of other manily on my mothers wide ded with co sampleton, and the distressing symptoms of that terrible disease, the agreed in their contents to several agreed in their contents and elements of th MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 15, 1885.

WALLAWHATOOLA ALUM UNDERTABERS. WATER
FOR INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC DIARRENCE ECZEMA, AND
SKIN-DISEASES. "The Wallawhatoola Water is stronger more permanent, and uniform, consequent-v more valuable as a medicine than any acidulated or alum water I know "SAMUEL B. MORARSON, M. D."

> For sale by PURCELL, LADD & CO., WATCHES, JEWELEY, &c. WATCHES THAT GIVE NO CONTROL TROUBLE - Newest styles for the ladies, with all improvements. New Store, 111 cast Broad street.
>
> D. BUCHANAS.

DIAMONDS IN ALL THE NEW. EST STYLES. New Jew-iry-Store BUCHANAN, 111 cast Broad street. 2018 BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND COM-D PLIMENTAY PRESENTS IN SOUR Gold and Silver. D. BUUHANAN. au S 111 coat Broad street.

BAILBOAD BIRES. RICHMOND, PREDERICKSBURG

THROUGH ALL-RAIL FAST-FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTIMORE PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND EASTERN AND WESTERN CITIES. ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN RICHMOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH DIRECTION.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS;

MOND AND NORFOLK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT

CONNECTIONS:

Correspondingly quick time to other points. Through bills of lading issued a cow rates.

C. A. TAYLOR, Ja 50 General Freight Agent. CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAIL WAY.-JULY 9, 1886 LEAVE RICHMOND. EEAVE RICHMOND.

8:45 A. M. For Newport's News. Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk daily except Sunday.

11:25 A. M. Through and Local Mail. sreept Sunday.

8:50 P. M. For Newport's News. Old Point, and Norfolk. except Sunday.

4:00 P. M. Charlottesville accommodation except Sunday.

6:25 P. M. For Louisville and Charlothant. Fast Express with through Point (limited). With Pullman cars. Daily except Sunday.

10:30 P. M. Virginia Springs express daily except Sunday.

BAILBOAD LINES

DIRDMONT AIR-LINE.

MICHOGOD AND DANVILLE STETEM

IN EFFECT JULY 4, 1804

Frain Loave Train Arrive

80 *S:80 P. M. 61 *S:30 P. M.

Point (limited), with rulmar cars. Daily except Sunday. 10:30 P. M. Virginia Springs express daily except Sunday. Pullmar sleeping-cars to White Sul-SUNDAY EXCURSION to Newport's News and Old Point. 8 A. M.

News and Old Point. 8 A. M.

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

8:35 A. M. From Ashiand. Ky., with
Pullman cars from White
Bupher, except Sunday.

11:15 A. M. From Norfolk, Old Point, and
Newport's News, except Sun-

Newport's News except Sunday.

8:40 P. M. From local points and the West, except Sunday.

8:15 P. M. From Old Point, Newport's News and Norfolk daily except Sunday.

8:55 P. M. From Louisville and Cincinnati, Fast express daily.

SUNDAY EXCURSION from Old Point and Newport's News arrives 6:15 P. M. Depot: Seventeenth and Sroad streets.

Tickets at 1000 Main street and depot.

H. W. FULLER.

General Passenger Agent. H. W. FULLER,
General Passenger Agent,
WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, Second Vice

DHILADELPHIA, RICH-Appointed sailing days: Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M., and every SUNDAY at 5 A. M.
Freight for Tuesdays' and Fridays' steamers received till 11:30 A. M.; for Sundays' steamer till 5 P. M. Saturday. Freight received daily till 5 P. M.
Fare. 86.
For further information apply to
J. W. MCCARRICK,
General Southern Agent, Office Rocketts,
W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
Js 20 General Agents, Philadelphia.

COMPANYS

COMPANYS

FOR OLD FOINT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT'S

NEWS, CLAREMONT, AND

JAMES-RIVER LANDINGS DIRECT,

AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT

TRANSFER OR CHANGE OF

ANY KIND,

CONNECTIONS:
At OLD POINT closely with the New
York Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad
for Philadelphia and New York and with
lines for Washington, D. C. and Baltimore;
At NORFOLK for VIRGINIA BEACH
southern points;
At NEWPORT'S NEWS for Smithfield,

Va., And at CLAREMONT with the Atlantic and I anville railroad for Waverly, Hicks-ford, &c. ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE. JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

GREAT TOURIST ROUTE.
AMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WAS CHEAPEST BOUTE.
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF
CHARGED BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS.

The elegantly rebuilt and fast steamer ARIEL.

(carrying United States Mali.)

B. G. D. DEYO, Commander, leaves Richmond every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at TA. M. (EROAD-STREET CARS CONNECT in FULL). TIME: for above named places, arriving at old Point at 4 30 P. M. and Norfolk at 5:30 P. M. Returning, the steamer leaves Norfolk, Old Point, and Newport's News on alternate days, arriving at Richmond about 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to above-named points on sale on steamer and at Garber's Agency, 1000 Main atternate Ray Carrying at Richmond STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY

FREIGHT.

FREIGHT.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Smithfield, Hampton, Old Point, Waverly, and Hicksford, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Newbern, Washington, and Tarboro, N. C.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville railroad, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Eastern Shore of Virginia, and all regular landings on the James and Rappahannock rivers, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued. L. B. TATUM, Superintendent, 161 No. 1109 Main street and Rocketts. TO Beautiful durable and lifelike.

Made of the best material, and guaranteed to fit. Teeth extracted without pain for 50 cents. All kinds of fillings from \$1 up. 01d sets made good as new. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. P. OALVIN JOHN. SON, 305 west Main street, corner of Madison. S. FULTON GILLILAND, Assistant. an \$2.10.

()LD DOMINION STEAM-FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers leave Richmond EVERY TUES-DAY and FKIDAY at 3 P. M., and SATUR-DAY at 6 P. M. Steamers leave New York for Richmond, via Norfolk, s.VERY TUESDAY, and SAT-URDAY at 3 P. M., and for Richmond direct EVERY THURSDAY at 5 P. M.

cabin fare to New York na Jamesriver route (including meals and
berth). \$ 9.00

Round-trip tickets limited to thirty
days after date of issue. 14.00

Steerage, with subsistence. 5.00

Cabin fare via Chesapeake and Onio
ratirosi. 10.00

Cabin fare via Richmond and Petersburg railroud. 10.35

Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garber's,
1000 Main street; Chesapeake and Onio
and Richmond and Petersburg depots, and
at company's offices, 1301 Main street, and
wharf, Rocketts.
Freight forwarded and through bills of
rading issued for points beyond New York.
Freight received daily until 5 P. M.
Manifest closed on salling-days one bour
before departure.
Passengers can leave New York Thursday
and Escunday at 8 P. M. by the Newport's
News steamer and strive at Richmond by
the Cherapeake and Onio train the next
day at 6:15 P. M.
Passengers the sum Richmond on MONPAYS. TUENDAYS, WEDNESDAYS,
THUESDAYS, and Petersburg railroad at
11:30 A. M. will make connection at NoBFOLK with stammer leaving those days;
and by the Cherapeake and Ohlo railway at
1:300 P. M. will make connection at NoBFOLK with stammer leaving those days;
and by the Cherapeake and Ohlo railway at
1:300 P. M. will make connection at NoBFOLK with stammer leaving those days;
and by the Cherapeake and Ohlo railway at
1:300 P. M. will make connection at Newport
News, steamer sailing upon arrival of this
train.

BAILINGS THIS WEEK.

News, steamer sating upon arrival of this train.

SAILINGS THIS WEEK.

WYANOKE, Captable HULPHERS, FRIDAY, September 3d, at 3 P, M.
BREARA WATER, Captain JENNEY, SATURDAY, September 4th, at 6 P, M.
OLD DOMINION, Captain SMITH, TUESDAY, September 7th, at 3 P, M.
GEORGE W. ALLEN & CO., Agents,
No. 1301 Main street and
se 1 Company's wharf, Rockett. NEW LINE BETWEEN

RICHMOND AND JONES'S WHARF,

SURRY COUNTY. COMMENCING TUESDAY, AUGUST 167H, the Steamer NORWOOD, Captain George H. Gippord, will make TWO ROUND TRIPS PER WEEK between Rich-

mond and Jones's Whark Setween racen-mond and Jones's Whark, Surry county, stopping at all intermediate landings. Leaves Richmond on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Jones's Wharf WEDNESDAYS and SA-TUEDAYS at 7 A. M. FREIGHT carefully handled at reason-able rates. able rates.

No Richmond wharfage charged.

Fersenger accommodations first class, and

Intes low.
The Steamer NORWOOD and NORWOOD PARK can be engaged for excarsious and PARK can be copaged for extensions and pic-nits on MONIAYS and THURSDAYS, and on WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY RIGHTS at low rates.

H. S. WADDILL, Agent. au 4-15 MEROANTILE AGENCY.

(ESTABLISHED 1849.) C. F. CLARK, Pres E. F. SANDOLPH. 7 BRADSTREETS.

RICHMOND OFFICE: NO. 1109 MAIN STREET, Telephone No. 483. J. H. WHIITY, Superintendant,

The expense is considered too great in pro-cering and applying to the conduct of the memore all possible improvements. With its presents which for obtaining and promul-gating information, this Agency is justly regarded by its pairous as authority on all matters silecting commercial credit. Its remaindantions are greater and its busi-ness larger than any other-dullar organises and outer one management.

THE READSTREET COMPANY.

Bon-Air Accommodation leaves Rich-nond 6 P. M.; arrives Richmond 8:41 A mond 6 P. M.; arrives Richmond 8:41 A.

M.;
On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS special coaches will be attached to Bou-Air train leaving at 6 P. M. Returning, leaves Bou-Air same night 10; arrives Richmond 10:30. Special train for Bon Air leaves Richmond at 7:05 A. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATUE DAYS.

SLEEPING-CAR GERVICE.

On Trains 52 and 53 seeping-cars are rus, between Richmondand Greenboore. These cars are onen at 9 -P. M. for passengers, seeping-cars are also rus on 52 and 53 between senville and Montgomery, Greenshoore and Raiseigh; on trains No. 50 and 51 sle-ping-cars are run between Danville and Atlants.

CONNECTIONS.

boro and Raisigh; on trains No. 30 and 31 sle.; jung-cars are ron between Dany lie and Atlante.

'CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 3. connects at Greensoure' for Raleigh, Goldsboro', and Morchead Chy; a Salisbury for Ashevinia and all points in Western North Carolina; at Charlotte with Charlotte, Colombia and Augusta ratiroad for Columbia, Augusta, Atken, Savannah, Charlotte, Colombia and Augusta ratiroad for Charleston, and Fiorida; asso with Carolina Central ratiroad for Wilmington. de.

Train 52 has Pullman Buffet sleeping-ca. from Panyille to Augusta maxing close connection for Charleston, Savannah, and Jacksonville.

Trains No. 50 and 51 make close connection for Charleston, Savannah, and all points on the Western North Carolina railroad; at Greensboro' for Raisigh and all points on North Carolina division. Pullman sleeper is run on these trains between Greensboro' and Haisigh.

TRAINS ON YORK-RIVER LINE,
Leave Richmond Arrive Richmond 42:45 P. M., 10:15 A. Pally Flally elected Sunday.

Depot and ticket office foot Virginia street; up-town office, corner Tenth and Main streets.

C. W. CHEARS, and Main streets.

Bol. Haas, Traffic Manager.

E. B. THOMAS, General Manager. je 22

R. B. THOMAS, General Manager. Je S. P. ICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—School ule commencing NOVEMBER 15, 1885—eastern standard time:

4:00 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily; stope only at Ashland, Junction, Miford, and Fredericksburg. Sieeper to Washington. Leaves Washington for New York at 11 A. M. 11:07 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station, daily, except Sunday, Leave, Washington for New York at 12 A. M. 12:07 P. M., also by limited at 3:50 P. M., leaves Byrd-Street station

Washington for New York at:

4:20 P. M., also by limited at:
3:50 P. M.

8:20 P. M., leaves Hyrd-Street station daily. Sleeper to New York.

10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from New York daily. Sleeper from New York at:

8:29 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily. Sleeper from Washington.

8:08 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily, scept Sunday.

6 A. M. train connects at Frederickshing with Pledmont. Frederickshing and Justical Common Control of the Street Station and Pattorn and Pattorn

RICHMOND AND ALLEGHANY RAILBOAD,
SCHEDULE OF TRAINS
IN EFFECT JUNE 19, 1886.
TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT SUN

BETWEEN RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG, Through Accom-Mail. modation Express †No. 1. †No. 8. †No. 9.

SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION leaves at

8 A.M. ARRIVE RICHMOND.
5:10 P.M. NAIL daily (except Sunday).
9:55 A.M. ACCOMMODATION daily (except Sunday).
7:50 A.M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (ex-7:15 P. M. SUNDAY ACCOMMODATION

Steeping-car attached to Night Express to Anchows.

Lynchows.

Trains marked; daily (except Sunday).

Tricks soid to all points. Offices: 918

sest Main street, 1000 Main, and at Richmond and Alleghany depot, Eighth and
Canal streets.

J. R. MACMURDO,

General Passenger and Express Agenti ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAIL-ROAD TIME-TABLE, Commencing MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1886 trains on this road will run as follows: TRAINS SOUTHWARD. No. Richmond, Petersburg. 22, †7:00 A. M. 7:55 A. M. Accom'oda! 46, *10:49 A. M. 11:38 A. M. Through ira-34, *11:30 A.M. 12:20 P. M. Accom oda! 40, *2:48 P. M. 3:25 P. M. Past Mail. 55, †6:30 P. M. 7:20 P. M. Accom'oda! 26, 7:20 A. M. 8:20 A. M. Sunday Acc 28, 4:40 P. M. 5:50 P. M. Sunday Acc

TRAINS NORTHWARD. Leave Arrive

Daily, †Dally (except Sunday). STOPPING-PLACES.
Nos. 40 and 43 make no stops. Nos. 4 and 48 stop only on signal at Chester, Controlla and Manchester. Nos. 26, 27, 23, 23, 32, 83, 34, 85, 36, and 37 stop at all stations PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE.

On Train No. 40 sleeping.cars between Washington and Charleston. On Train No. 43 sleeping-cars between Jacksooville and Washington. On Trains Nos. 47 and 42 sleeping-cars between New York and Jacksonville. THE ONLY ALL-BAIL LINE TO NOR.

His Only All-Bath Link to Nos.

Leave.

Richm'd. *11:30 A. M. Norfolk... 3:10 P. M.,

Richm'd. *16:30 P. M. Norfolk... 3:10 P. M.,

Norfolk... *9:30 A. M. Richm'd. 1:30 P. M.

Norfolk... *5:30 P. M. Richm'd. 1:30 P. M.

These traits also make close connection
to and from Farmville, Lynchburg, and
southwestern points, and all stations on
the Norfolk and Western railroad.

J. R. KENLY,

Superintendent of Transportation.

T. M. Emerson, General Passenger Agent
Sol Haas. Traffic Manager.

10 22 NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL-

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 21, 1184 TWO DAILY TRAINS TO NORFOLK TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHEUR).

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHBURY.

LEAVE RICHMOND

11:30 A. M. Daily, etc. Richmond and Petersburg Indirond. Arrive at Petersburg Indirond. Arrives Petersburg Indirect. Arrives Petersburg

daily, erricing Nordek 1000 P. M.

6:50 P. M. Daily except Sunday, we reach nond and retersburg rathers in a reveal Pelessburg 7:15 F. M. Connecting, with train N. L. Les ving Pelessburg at 8:25 M., for Farmyville. Les onder Remande. Bristol. Knowless Chattanooga, and all ponds South and West.

PULLMAN SURFITABLE ACCOMMON DATIONS.

No. 1 - Steeping-car from Pelessour; 12 Hristol without to store.

No. 2 - Nonvolve to Nontgomery, Chattanooga, and Memphis, eithout suage, and membra to Nontgomery, Chattanooga, and Memphis, eithout suage, Tichtels, usaging onesas, and an information on the obtained at Richmond and Pelessburg uniford depot and set 4. W. Garber's 1000 Main street. W. R. HEVILLI. General office, Republic General office, Respective General office, Respective

SCENETIVE OFFICES;